All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of

retaber, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expi-

ration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R 25, 1862. | NO. 13. VOL. 19. }

### Professional and Business Cards.

come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

W. P. KENDALI, COX, KENDALL, & CO. OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-CERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St. ot. 24th, 1861.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt stiention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

con and other Country Produce. Dec. 22d, 1859 WALKER MEARES, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 45 MARKET STREET. A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in W Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sta., immediately opposite Snaw's old stand Wilming-JOSEPH L. KEEN.

NONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTEBING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,-he is prepared to put May 20-37-1y. an Stills at the shortest notice

#### General Notices.

" TO THE RELATIVES OF DECEASED

Address.

Dec 18th, 1862

SOLDIERS DERSONS having claims against the Confederate States for wages due deceased Soldiers, can have them colmoney promptly remitted fords me superior facility for collecting such claims.

> P. H. DUNMARK, County Court Clerk, Goldsboro', N C."

NUTTICE. FINE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Patrick Stellman, at the December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover cou ty, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those having claims against said in estate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
P. MONTAGUE, Adm'r.

Dec. 18, 1862. NOTICE.

FIRE UNDERSIGNED having at December Term, 1862 qualified as the Administratrix of Andrew J. Williams, ased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of her intestate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in har of their recovery.

ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, Administratrix. 54-2:-12-21\*

NOTICE.

FINE SUBSCRIBER, at December Term, 1862, of the L Court of Pless and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Capt. David Williams, deceased, hereby notifies all persons in debted to the estate of his intestate to make immediate pay ment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this norice will be pleaded in har of their recovery.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

FINHE UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at December I form, A. D., 1-62, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter bessions of New Hanover County as Administrator of the estate of Mary Jane Freshwater, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement; and notifies all persons having claims against the same to or ent them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their JOHN A. SANDERS, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

FIRE UNDERSIGNED having duly qualified at September Term, A. D., 1832, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, as Administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Freshwater, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to make immediate settle ment; and notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JUHN A. SANDERS, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. FIRST UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

pleaded in bar of their recovery.

WM. B. FLANNER, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. FINE UNDERSIGNED, at December Term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Flora J. Kelly, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time presoribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. D. MAHN, Adm'r. 56-3t-12-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Higabeth Robinson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immeclaims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of W. D. MAHN, Adm'r. 56-3t-12-2t

WILSON, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1862. IN OBEDIENCE to orders issued under a recent act of Congress to provide better for sick and wounded soldiers, I wish to employ eight females, active and intelligent, who are adapted to the work of attending to the sick and wounded in the Hospital. Pay per month from thirty to forty do'lars, wi h rations and ledg ng. Ladies of good character, who, in addition to good wages, are willnevolence. Apply to the undersigned.

Surgeon in Charge. 50 3t-11 2t Dec. 8th, 1861

# NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator ject of animadversion.

upon the Estate of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, deceased, at I have no doubt of December Term, 1862, of New Hanover County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them in the ti e prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JNO. B. CROOM, Administrator.

NOTICE. TIME SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, will sell nary, 1863, all the perishable property belonging to said | this summer. estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Pork, Stock Hogs, Cattle, two Mules and one Horse, Wagon, Carts, Buggy, Peanuts, Farming Utens ls. Household and Kitchen Furniture. and many things too tedious to mention. Also, will be hired out for one year, all the Negroes belonging to said estate. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Also, all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Shepard, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authentica'ed, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SEEPARD, Adm'r. Dec. 10, 1862.

ATTENTION, FRIENDS OF THE 46TH N. C. TROOPS. EXPECT TO LEAVE THOMASVILLE, N. C., for the 45th Regiment on Tuesday morning, December 30th, and will be pleased to receive packages, or boxes of clothing, provisions, &c , for any company or member of the regiment, delivered at Thomasville, Goldsboro', or Weldon, finer than that sold by the factories.

## For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decrectal order made at the Fall Term, 1862, of Wayne Court of Equity. I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of December, 1862, at 12 M. a tract of land lying in the South Eastern part of Wayne county on the North East River, adolving the lands of the heirs of Wm. Whitfield, (deceased.) Hezekish Grimes, L. W. Lewis and others, known as the ohn T. Bryan place, and containing about seven hunred

TERMS OF SALE-Five per cent. cash: bond with approved securi y for the payment of the balance six months after date, with interest from the day of sale. W. G. MORISEY, C. M. E. Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 27th, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. S EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DR. W. A. ARDREY we will sell on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, on the premises, in Mecklenburg county, the

on which the said W. A. Ardrey lived, containing 1200 or 1300 acres of land, about 300 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation, adapted to the culture of cotton, wheat, corn, &c. The Plantation is one of the best in Mecklenburg county, is well watered and is situated 16 miles South of Charlotte, and about 6 miles Foutheast of Morrow's Turnout. On the premises is a fine two-story dwelling house and all necessary out buildings in good re-

Executors.

At the same time and place, 25 OR 30 NEGROES. belonging to the estate will be hired at 12 months. Terms made known on day of sale. JAS. B ROBINSON,

Dec. 2, 1862. VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move tohis late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half lected by sending them to us by mail or otherwise, and the of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main There being a Quarter Master stationed at this place, af- road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters-or for making Salt-and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large

JAS. P ARDREY.

purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy. N. F. NIXON.

quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling

Salt-and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to

Brugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS\_PAINTS.

DURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zinc " White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole le and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT Druggist & Chemist.

GRINDSTONES

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, of any s'ze required, from Deep river, can be furnished on application to LINEHAM & CO., Branch P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Orders can be left with Mr. A. E Hall, who is our agent

PORTABLE INK! PORTABLE INK!! ONLY REQUIRES A SHARP POINTED STICK TO WRITE WITH IT.

ANY PERSON CAN MANUFACTURE IT. THE SUBSCRIBER will send to any address, upon re-Leipt of One Dollar, full directions for making this inpocket without getting it damaged-can stop anywhere river fleets. We have reason to believe this land force and sharpen a stick and commence writing; can be sent by letter. It consist of four colors, viz: black, blue, red and green. Twenty-five cents will cover all cost in making GEO. C. McNEILL,

Amelia C. H., Va.

Dec. 11th, 1862

N. A. McLane, Esq., in the village.

AM DISPOSED TO SELL MY HOUSE AND LOT in the for rent Address me at Alfordsville, N. C., or apply to

A good Scuppernong Grape Vineyard on the premises. Z FULMORE. Dec. 11th, 1862

# \$50 REWARD.

small black pocket book, containing two valuable papers and between 130 and 180 dollars. I will pay the finder the above reward, if delivered to me, or left at the Journal

Having Intercourse with the Enemy. We find the subjoined letter in the Jackson Mississippian, and in publishing it, commend its spirit to all who would think of joining their property by complying with the demands of the enemy for supplies: TO LUND WASHINGTON, AT MOUNT VERNON,

Near Windsor, 30th April, 1781. DEAR LUND, -I am very sorry to hear of your loss. I am a little sorry to hear of my own; but that which gives and, if practicable, restore West Tennessee. me most concern is, that you should go on board the ememy's vessels, and furnish them with refreshments. It with their request, they had burnt my house and laid mode above suggested to successful resistance. But we THE UNDERSIGNED, at December Terr, 1862, of the and making a voluntary offer of refreshments to them desire the adoption of that which would restore to us with a view to prevent a conflagration.

best judgment, and believe, that your desire to preserve to a bright and glorious day beyond. my property, and rescue the buildings from impending danger, was your governing motive; but to go on board ing to do service to our sick and wounded soldiers, are their vessels, carry them refreshments, COMMUNE Under the auspices of Capt. Finnie, the Nitre Bureau here offered a suitable field for female patriotism and be | with a PARCEL OF PLUNDERING SCOUN- of this city is producing and forwarding to Richmond

the plundering plan they have begun; and unless a stop at public Auction, at the late residence of said deceased, in cessary for common and present use must be retained, from two to three pounds per diem.

> of Southern resources. We earnestly request similar of the "Old North State." mestic resources and self-reliance.

The Enquirer says :

#### The Empty Sleeve. BY DR. G. W. BAGBY. Tom, old fellow, I grieve to see The sleeve hanging loose at your side; The arm you lost was worth to me

Every Yankee that ever died. . But you don't mind it at all You swear you've a beautiful stump, And laugh at that damnable ball-Tom, I knew you were always a trump.

A good right arm, a nervy hand, A wrist as strong as a supling oak, Buried deep in the Malvern sand-To laugh at that is a sorry joke. Never again your iron grip Shall I feel in my shrinking palm -Tom, Tom, I ser your trembling lip,

How on earth can I be calm? Well! the arm is gone, it is true: But the one that is nearest the heart Is left—and that as good as two; Tom, old fellow, what makes you start Why, man, she thinks that empty sleeve A badge of hono: : so do l. And all of us :- I do believe The fellow is going to cry !

"She deserves a perfect man," you say; "You not worth her in your prime? Tom! the arm that has turn'd to clay Your whole body has made sublime; For you have placed in the Malvern earth The proof and pled; e of a noble life-And the rest, henceforward of higher worth

Will be dearer than all to your wife. I see the people in the street Look at your sleeve with kindling eyes: And you know, Tom, there's naught so sweet As homage shown in mute surmise. Bravely your arm in battle strove Freely, for Freedom's sake, you gave it: It has perished—but a nation's love

Go to your sweetheart, then, forthwith-You're a fool for staying so long-Woman's love you'll find no myth, But a truta, living, tender, strong and when around her slender belt Your left is clasped in soud embrace, Your right will thrill, as if it felt In its grave, the usurper's place.

As I look through the coming years,

In proud remembrance will save it.

I see a one-a med married man; A little woman, with smiles and tears, is helping as hard as she can To put on his coat, pin his sleeve, Tie his cravat, and cut his food; And I say, as these fancies I weave,

"That is Tom and the woman he wooed."

The years roll on, and then I see A wedding picture bright and fair; I look closer, and it's plain to me That is Tom with the silver hair. He gives away the lovely bride, And the guests linger, loth to leave

The hours of him in whom they pride-

" Brave old Tom with the empty sleeve."

From the Chattanooga Rebel, 14th inst. Affairs in Mississippi.

The Yankees seem determined to open the navigation of the Mississippi river. It is the use of that great inland sea " for which the Northwest is chiefly fighting. The administration at Washington appreciates the importance of opening that channel of communication in a political as well as a military aspect. It is, in fact only second, in Yankee estimation, to the capture of the Confederate capital. Accordingly they have organized a force for this purpose of vast proportions, and it is quite evident that a most powerful effort will be made to consummate it. Having ascertained the impracticability of removing the obstructions at Vicksburg | side, the heroism and devotion on the other, the sudwith their gunboats, they have assembled a land force, Every soldier should have it, as he can carry it in his which report places at 60,000, to co-operate with their evinced by a tyranny over individues, and a destruction is under-estimated. We have very little doubt it will aggregate \$0,000. So far as their plans have been developed, it is designed that this land force shall proceed southward from points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in two columns, to be united at, or in the neighborhood of Grenada, and thence move upon Jackson or Vicksburg. Simultaneously to leets, one from above and the other from below, are to appear at the village of Lumberton, of some seven acres—as well im. latter place. This will constitute the winter campaign proved as any in the village, and admirable selected for a in the West. If readily successful in the first great private residence. If not sold by the 1st January, it will be leading object, it will extend itself probably in the direction of Mobile, and to the entire occupation of

the State of Mississippi. Unquestionably this is a most formidable plan, and if successful will give the enemy a vantage ground in the West and Southwest incalculable in its benefits to them, and in its injuries to us. It would effectually cut OST, on the evening of 4th December, between the off communication with all the country West of the Farmer's Hotel and Masonboro' State Salt Works, a Mississippi, and place the trans-Mississippi States at the mercy of the for, besides a large and valuable portion of the country East of that stream. It will be successful too, unless it is opposed by an adequate resisting force-which it is our impression, is not now the case. Or, unless a counter-irritant is applied in another quarter which shall "block their game." In either case great activity is presently and imperatively denanded. Our present dispositions are such as to require the question between the two remidies to be decided at once. If the latter is adopted we must put aside the enemy in Middle Tennessee, and call back the invaders from Mississippi. If the former, it is clear we must abandon Middle Tennessee and oppose them in front, with such means as will defeat the plan,

It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detailed state ment of the facts leading to this view-nor refer more would have been a less painful circumstance to me to particularly to the number and disposition of our forces. have heard, that in consequence of your non-compliance | These we believe to be sufficient to prosecute either the plantation in ruins. You ought to have considered had as well look the matter full in the face, and be conyourself as my representative, and should have reflected | vinced, first as last, of the absolute necessity for the on the bad example of communicating with the enemy, most speedy and vigorous action. As intensely as we Middle Tennessee; as patriots, viewing the interests of It was not in your power, I acknowledge, to prevent the entire Confederacy, discarding local partialities and them from sending a flag on shore, and you did right looking a one to the success of the revolution in all its diste payment and settlement; and all persons having to meet it; but you should in the same instant that the parts, we are prepared to acquiesce in either. It is no business of it was unfolded, have declared explicitly, that time now for the people of any State or part of a State it was improper for you to yield to the request; after to be indulging their local feelings or prejudices. The which, if they had proceeded to help themselves by common cause must rise superior to every other considforce, you could but have submitted; and, being un- ation and the common strength exerted for the general provided for defense, this was to be preferred to a feeble | weal, and the ultimate freedom an i independence of all. opposition, which only serves as a pretext to burn and Let this sentiment prevail among the people and through out the army, and we may look with calmness and con-I am thoroughly persuaded that you acted from your fidence through " the clouds that lower upon our house'

How to Make Money and Serve the Country.

DRELS, AND REQUEST A FAVOR BY ASK- from nine to twelve thousand pounds of nitre per month WAS EXCEEDINGLY ILLJUDGED, and, it is citizens who would understand the modus operandi of to be feared, will be unbappy in its consequences, as it this business as conducted by this branca of the Ord-I have no doubt of the enemy's intention to prosecute | term villainous saltpetre in its crude state.

For the rapid production of this commodity, so incan be put to it, by the arrival of a superior naval dispensable in the conduct of this war, we are mainly force. I have as little doubt of its ending in the loss indebted to the operation of the Conscript Act as enof all my negroes, and in the destruction of my houses; forced by Col. Blake and directed by Capt. Finnie. but I am prepared for the event; under the prospect of These two energetic and excellent gentlemen and offiwhich, if you could deposit in a place of safety the most | cers often collide ; but when a would be non-combatant | works, with the color of his regiment in his hand. A valuable and least bulky articles, it might be consistent escapes Col. Blake, he does so by falling into the emwith policy and prudence, and a means of preserving braces of Capt. Finnie. This is the end of him, for he them hereafter. Such and so many things as are ne- is converted into the materiel of war, of which he makes

the County of New Hanover, on Friday, the 2d day of Jan- and must run their chance through the fiery trial of These, however, are not the only agencies employed in producing saltpetre. Last week an old lady, whose houses were built in North Carolina, though they are A Goon Example.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer | now not more than ten miles from Kuoxville, made from | reports a case and instance of notable significance and an "ashhopper," filled repeatedly with earth taken from who recently cut his throat with a razor, in consequence encouragement to all except extortioners and blood beneath them, \$98 worth of saltpeter. We may explain of his conviction that the political course he had pursuckers who do not wish any increase or development just here that all Tennessee was in former times a part sued was one of the causes of the present war. He

reports from all friends and working advocates of do- Capt. Finnie pays seventy-five cents per pound for as he supposed, in bringing the country into trouble.-Mr. John Dawson, of Russell county, Alabama, ex- engaged in this new branch of industry. Patriotic hibited to us, the other day, some beautiful bolts of ladies, who would serve the South and at the same time it a few thousand of that pestilent party could be so cloth from his spinning wheels and loom. They con- turn an honest penny, are embarking in the business. sisted of stripes for ladies' wear, which were not only nearly as smooth and fine as calico, but the several colors were woven in with a taste and nicety that made such energetic and skilful agents as those employed in followed by his co-laborers in crime. the goods appear very pretty and genteel, also a supe- this Department. Not long ago the Ord nince Bureau rior article of jeans, and two spools of colored thread, secured 100,000 pounds of sulphur on board a single of a fineness not equal to Coats' of course, but much vessel, which constitutes ten per cent., charcoal fitteen per cent and saltpeter seventy-five per cent. of gun letters to that paper as follows : are especially needed. Mark each box with name, company and regiment, care T. L. TROY, and it will be promptly delivered.

Dec. 9, 1862.

The General hopes and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and make one million pounds of gun powder, which should war. I heard of a Richmond belle, yesterday, just next. They are to be presumed to be aiding and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and make one million pounds of gun powder, which should war. I heard of a Richmond belle, yesterday, just next. They are to be presumed to be aiding and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and make one million pounds of gun powder, which should war. I heard of a Richmond belle, yesterday, just next. They are to be presumed to be aiding and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and trusts that every officer as do not cause the first day of January and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and should ever be defended:

From the London Times. Remark ble Spirit and Endurance of the Souththe Feeling of Confidence at the Confederate Capi-

Whatever may be the result of the war, there cannot be a doubt that for years to come the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Teanessee must suffer ander the devastations by it, and that the most flourishing districts, of the former States especially, must be re-coloniz d, as if the first settlers had just come into the wilderness But we can well imagine that, in spite of its gloomy future, there is no depression at Richmond or anywhere else, except where the Federal armies actually have possession. The Confederates now know the worst. For a year and a half they have had to make war against an enemy three times as numerous as themselves, and with a complete command of the sea and an inexhaustible supply of every provision and munition of war. The South had to grow its own grain, breed its own bogs and sheep, manufacture out of cotton its own clothing, produce gunpowder as best it could, cust cannon, make riff s, and with its small population not only fight the North but manufacture against Europe. The Confederates now know they can do all this and maintain their independence against the invader. With all the chances in the favor of their enemies, they have won a series of victori s unexampled in brilliancy and completeness, and repelled two invasions of their territory. The cons quence is that, in spite of suffering and privation, there is a spirit of joyfulness abroad. Richmond is probably more lively now than ever it was as a city of the United States. The Confederates do not allow even the prospect of defeat to interfere with their cheerfulness. Such feeling is, no doubt, rightly attributed to the courage and stern determination of all classes, but there is also a reason for it arising from the nature of the country. If England were threatened with invasion, and London were exposed like Richmond, to the possibility of capture, we should hardly look forward to the event with such indifferences as these Confederates. But the truth is in so vast a country the fall of a city has much less importance than in an European State. Mr. Davis said before the last campaign, that if Richmond were taken the war in Virginia might be continued twenty years, and this, no doubt, expresses a true conception of the struggle. If McClellan had succeeded last spring in capturing the city, he would have come into possession of so many acres of bricks and mortar; and it a second Butler could be found, there might be a seri s of indignities in store for a few thousand Confederate citizens. But the eff et on the independence of the Southern States would have been small. The Southerners feel that their best protection is the great extent of their country, which makes even the gigantic armies of the

The Interest felt in England in the American War [From the London Times.]

Every one feels that the struggle going on in Ameri ca is the most remarkable event of our times. Since the first revolution, nothing to be compared to it in tragic interest has been before the world. Even the wars of the great Napoleon, though they more nearly affected ourselves hardly equalled the American conflict in the qualifies that excite surprise and admiration .-The great number of troops engaged, the inordinate proportions that these bear to the population that fornishes them, the vindictive perseverance on the one den turns of fortune, the barbarity of the invaders of private property naknown in modern times, the hatred amounting to freezy that is felt towards the enemy by the whole population of the South; these things give the Americaa war a character which will make i remarkable in history' and which now causes every nation to follow its course with unfailing interest.

But this American conflict is described entirely by only one party. We really know far less of the South than we knew of the Russians during the Crimean compaign. Though the South has its press, and though the newspapers of its cities come to the North and to Europe, we cannot be said to have any real knowledge of what is passing in the blockaded territory. Every battle, every expedition, every act of the Federal Generals and governors is described by Northern pens and revised by Northern censorship.

FREDERICK-BURG - I he town of Fredericksburg, Va., having suddenly become a point on which public interest centres, we deem it appropriate to give a brief description of the place. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, in Spotsylvania county, on the South side of the Rappahannock river, at the head of tide water. 65 miles North of Richmond and 110 miles above Chesaprake Bay. The population in 1860 was 5,080. The town was named in honor of Prince Frederick, father of George III, and was established at an early period of the colonial era. It contains a Court House, several churches, an orphan asylam, three banks, several mills and foundries, three semi-weekly newspaper offices, etc. The Rappahannock affords valuable motive power, available at the falls above. A canal extending to a transportation for the products of a rich farming country, and the Richmon i, Fredericksburg and Petomac Rail Road connects the city with the State Copital. -Just beyond the limits of the city an unfinished monument, begun in 1833, marks the tomb of the mother of Washington, who died there in 1789.

Is THERE NO REMEDY?-The Manchester Cotton Factory has made two dividends ance the war began of \$125 per share of \$100 -but these shares cost their present holders (most of them) much less than par .-One Stockholder whose shares cost him thirty dollars each-his investment being fifteen thousand dollarshas drawn in the last eighteen months nearly \$150,000. The fabricks of this company are necessary to our soldiers. Is there no means by which the Government can possess itself of them at a fair price? We think so? The Crenshaw Woolen Company of this city sell goods. of their own manufacture, at from \$25 to \$30 per yard, which cannot cost them, by any estimate that we can make, more than from 3\$ to \$6. Is there no remedy ?- Richmond Whig.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CONFEDERATE BRAVERY .-A correspondent of a Northern paper writing from Corinth concerning the late battle, pays the following compliment to our tro. ps engaged in that contest: It is the current testimony of all who witnessed it, that the charge made by the rebel column on our breastworks on Saturday, has no parallel in this war for ING A SURRENDER OF MY NEGROES, and this quantity will be rapidly increased. Those of our intrepid, obstinate courage, and none to excel it in his tory. I have conversed with many officers, of all grades, who express this opinion, and make no attempt will be a precedent for others, and may become a sub- nance Department, would do well to call at the office to conceal their admiration for the men and the discipon Gay steeet, and see somewhat of that which men line that could face the murderous leaden form of our forces and batteries; sweep across the field with closed ranks, despite the yawning gaps made by every discharge of our guns; and actually mount our works and plan: their banners there, in the agonies of the death struggle. The 2d Texas infantry, under Col. Rogers, led the charge, and the colonel himself fell on our breast piece of paper was found under his clothing, giving his name, age, rank, command, and the address of his friends. After the battle, but four of his entire regiment were left alive and three of these were wounded and all taken prisoners.

A REPENTANT YANKEE .- An Ohio paper gives an account of the suicide of a man named David Lamb, had voted with the radical Abolition party, and aided, all that is produced, and the trade is becoming a very | The weight of his crime so pressed upon his conscience, thriving one. The mountain caves are filled with men that he was constrained, like Judas, to take his own life. It would be an incalculable blessing to the world, sorely conscience stricken as to induce them to go out

FOLLY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Grenada Appeal concludes one of his

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF BUTLER'S RULE IN NEW ORLEANS. [From the London Times 1

\* \* \* Nothing is more clearer in law and ethics than that an oath extorted by unlawful coer- attempting a very absurd and a very impossible thing. cien is void. It is a horrible outrage for a wretch like It is attempting to regulate the prices of marketable this Butler, who probably has never in his life done one commodities by legislative enactments. Since the war act of manhood, to drive up the whole population, under commenced we have observed very closely the effect of the muzzle of cannon and under threats of being utter- all such legislation, both on the part of the States and ly despoiled, to commit a sort of white perjury. These the Confederate authorities, and we have yet to see a people had all no doubt taken the oath of allegiance to single instance in which the evil which it was sought to the government of their choice, and they have now cure was not great intensified. Some time last year swallowed by force an allegiance to a government they the Governor of Georgia authorized the seizure of all hate. Even Butler cannot suppose that an oath thus the salt in the hands of speculators, and probit ited its extorfed can give him any further right, moral or legal, transportation from the State under heavy penalties .over these people. It is a senseless humiliation and a We endorsed the act, because we thought, without reuseless insult-no more. It is only an act of tyranny flection, that it would be of service to the people, but it but an act of tyranny without an advantage. The was just the reverse; the trade in salt was broken up in Northern people ought to be ashamed of themselves for Georgia, the article became higher and scarcer, and the keeping this stupid ruffian in such a post. While this people were the sufferers. The Provost Marshal of miserable creature is in command, New Orleans can Richmond attempted to fix the price of such articles as serve for no other cause but as a warning in all Southern butter, eggs, poultry, beef, &c., in that market, and the cities what submission to the North involves. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON MEDIATION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS. the market at those prices, the people became the sul-[From the London Times ]

have prompted one government (France,) to propose thorities attempted to fix the price of wheat, flour, sugar, and the other, (England.) to decline an intervention is provender, &c., purchased for the use of the government. the American quarrel. The general purport of Lord The people would not sell at those prices, speculation Russell's answer is that, though a time may come when ceased, and the government had to resort to impressan offer of mediation may serve the cause of humanity, ment for supplies. They soon found that this was not that time has not yet come. That this is true, no one only a system of public plunder on the part of the govin this country will doubt. All of us hed that the proposal of the armistice by England would just now be supplies. The re ult was that the absurdity of making used by the war party in America to excite the passions and controlling prices was abandoned by the governof the people and to fegain the power which is rapidly ment authorities; and now they come into market with passing from them. The peaceful proposals of the two the people upon terms of fair competition. We might powers would be rejected in an insolent dispatch from allude to numerous other instances in which State, cor-Washington Nothing then would be left but either poration and Confederate authorities, have attempted to abstain completely, whatever might be the miseries to regulate and control the prices of articles of consumpbrought on America or ourselves by the war, or else to tion, but the same inevitable failure has attended them adopt a tone and a conduct in our next interference all, and the evil been vasily increased by the remedy. which might compromise us seriously. The course And such in the very nature of things will infallibly be which the Queen's ministers have chosen will, we think, the result of such arbitrary and toolish legislation. satisfy not only the English public, but even the reflecting men in France, and the Emperor bimself. [From the London News.]

British Government is, to watch carefully the progress merciless set of speculators and extotioners. If it were of opinion in America, and to take advantage of the not for the speculators, say they, prices of everything first favorable opportunity offered by a change to ten- would rule low. There never was a greater mistake der friendly counsel. We think that, with the excep- upon earth. They put the cart before the horse. They tion of a few thoughtless people who would plunge us might just as well denounce the ridiculous proposition into a war, people of all opinions will think that this that vultures drew the carrion, for it is a demonstrable is the best answer that could have been made by the fact that were it not for the high prices there would British Government without entering unnecessarily upon be no speculation! Make sugar ten or twenty cents a a discussion of the merits of the case. An acceptance pound, and there will not be another barrel brought to North insufficient to hold the post they have gained, and at the same time keep up their communications at any time, would embark us in a dark and difficult engaged in the trade. Fix the price of salt at five dolcourse, of which no one could predict the issue. The lars per sack, and not another speculator will go after American case itself is one which the wisest minister it, and the people will have to do without it. Cut might well desire to be excused from taking in hand. [From the London Review.]

Mediation would be equivalent to recognition of the South, and to a declaration of war with the North .--The benevolent profession of putting a stop to useless bloodshed could scarcely be disconnected from the avowed intention of obtaining cotton for European looms .-The suffering occasioned by the blockade may, perhaps, bereafter justify foreible intervention; but English opinion is almost unanimous in holding that the time has the markets and starve and freeze the people. not yet arrived for overruling international law on the

[From the London Times.] we do not know, that no General with ordinary knowat such a season, with a lorce in such a condition. al victory over Gen. Lee before the winter closes in .-

latter a strongly Republican journal, and till lately a notary asserter of the 90 days' theory. The state of the point forty miles West of the town, affords means of army, the weariness and disgust of the officers, the demoralization of the men, the want of common necessaries, the deficient clothing and bedding and the consequent difficulty of an advance, are told with a candor which is itself a sign of the times. Then the prospects of a winter campaign may be understood from the description given of the country and the weather. The rainy season had begun, and there were in the last half of October heavy rains nearly every other day. " These narrow mountain roads and defiles," says the World, difficult of passage in the best weather, are almost impassable in wet weather, and if our troops move and now have a fight it will need as it always does after a battle, a re-issue of supplies to make up for losses."-"The army," says the same writer, " will be sunk al | field of Perryville : most irretrievably in demoralization if it stands still un- there has been several sprees lately and me and Jo til another secson. With all our immense levies, six

ing. "All patriotism seems eaten out of the hear's of them dont care a damb for the union but I hope you the regular army men," is its comment on the dislike will come out safe if you want paper or stamps or which the best efficers notoriously feel for the war. Of the men it is said that " plunder, license, aban fonment of self-respect, and general demoralization are sufficiently wide spread to be alarming?' And the accounts given in the World of the material deficiences of the army are fully corroborated.

ish some hope that the worst is past.

An Ord r from Gen. Bragg.

commanding the Army of Tennessee, dated Headquarters, Murfreesboro', Nov. 29, 1862 :

Gratified beyond expression at the confilent tone and fine discipline which pervades his troops, and full of admiration at their fortitude and patient submission to privations, united with their gallantry and heroism in the recent arduous and brilliant campaign by which so much valuable territory has been redeemed and so many true and loyal people liberated, the General commanding is induced to publish a full pardon to all soldiers absent without authority who shall within a reasonable time return to their commands and report for duty. They are orged at once to avail themselves of this privi-

ege before the inauguration of the new system of Military Courts established by law, as a vigorous and prompt administration of justice will be meted out to all delinquents. Thereafter no excuse will be allowed these who abandon their colors, and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes.

Commiss oned officers guilty of such offences are excluded from the benefits of this amnesty, and will not be ex-cused. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant demand that Sanday labor in the Army and Nawy be remen, and to merit exemplary punishment. Vigorous meas-duced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipli e ares have been adopted to arrest all who fait to respond to and character of the national forces should not suffer nor this last and generous appeal, and they must expectfull the ca-se they defend be imperiled by the profanation of justice, tempered only with the mercy they have failed to the day or the name of the Most High. At this time of public di trees, adopting the we do of Washing on in 1776: show either to their comrades or their cause. GEORGE WM. BRENT

Folly and extravagance have not ceased with the the State of Georgia after the first day of January and should ever be defended: "The General hopes and

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Per Square of 10 lines or less-cash in advance One square, I insertion, ..... Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside. harged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIBCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the Lynchburg Republican. High Prices and Legislative Prohibitions We observe that the South Carolina Legislature is

consequence was that the bucksters refused to supply ferers, and the Provest Marshal had to annul his arbi-The world is now acquainted with the motives which trary ordinance. For a long time the Confederate au-

The reason of this is obvious upon a moment's reflection. Nine tenths of the people have mistaken the cause of high prices. They seem to think it is some The course which appears best in the eyes of the arbitrary and tyrannical tariff of charges fixed by a down the price of calico to ten or twenty cents per yard, and not another yard will run the blockade. Fix the price of shoes at three or five dollars, and not another pair will be made. Fix the price of wood at five dollars per cord, and nobody will sell. Reduce butter to twenty-five cents per pound, and we will have to eat greaseless bread for five years to come. In short, put down high prices, and you will pull down speculators; and put down speculators, and you will impoverish the These truths are so self-evident, that it seems aston-

ishing they should fail to secure the sanction of the least THE GROWING DISCONTENT IN THE NORTH-THE PROMISES | Observant and thoughtless amongts us. No man spec-OF THE YANKEES TO TAKE RICHMOND-THE PROSPECT | ulates for the mere pleasure of the thing. He speculates to make money, and he will speculate on those things of which he can make the most money. This is The discontent of the Northern people are, however, human nature and common sense. It has been so from only beginning. The feelings indicated by the rise in the beginning of commerce, and will be so to the end of gold and exchange, by the cessation of immoderate time, in peace and in war. Destroy speculation, and boastings, and by the calmness which the prospect of you at once sweep the white sails of commerce from the European intervention is discussed, are likely to extend seas, and arrest the course of trade upon the land. Every during the ensuing winter. Until within a week of our man would have to be his own merchant, his own saleslatest news the public were amused by continual reports man, his own manufacturer and his own banker. High of a speedy advance of McClellan. The drama of "On prices therefore, make speculators, and if we are asked to Richm and " was to be performed a second time in the what makes high prices, we answer emphatically the season of 1862; only this time the march was not to be war, and its concomitants. High prices, great profits, from the point of a promonatory in the Atlantic, but and immense fortunes attend all wars conducted upon along the valleys and over the hills of Virginia. The paper issues. Prices have gone up para passew Federal levies were to be hurried across the Alleghanies, and to close the campaign by the capture of demands of trade, and they will come down the enemy's capital. But as the season advances these in the same ratio precisely as the currency is curtailed expectations seems to be again passing away. Of after the war, and the demands of trade cease, and not course, we cannot know what acts of military folly the before. The war has made paper money abundan impatience of the people and the weakness of the Wash- far too much so for ordinary trade, and it has made ington Cabinet may urge General McClellan, but this nearly everything scarce and in greater demand. Had we no war we should have no blockade, and without the ledge of his profession would advance in such a country, blockade we would get calicoes at twenty cents per yard, instead of two dollars. The war has made salt We must refer our readers to our American news for scarce by cutting us off from various abundant sources the means of judging what are the chances of a Feder- of supply, and salt is now selling at the labulous prices of seventy and eighty cents per pound. This is too And it is not so much to our own correspondence that high, no doubt, and there is as little doubt that those we would direct his attention as to the extracts from | who make salt have extorted upon the people and made the New York World and the New York Times, the fortunes. But supply and demand are fundamental laws which control all trade, and while, like any other wholesome laws, they may be, and doubtless are, abused to the injury of the people, it is equally as certain that no law can control or correct the evil, any more than it can affect the laws of gravitation.

Free trade is the best law and the only law which can regulate the prices and govern commerce; and the legislator who attempts to tinker with and upset the fundamental principles of all political economy, and reverse or acrest the na ural course of things under an ordinary or extraordinary state of circumstances, only readers himself ridiculous and multiplies the evils which he

The following is a verbatim et literatim extract from a letter taken from the body of a dead Yankee, on the

pitches in by hell dave I wish you was at home and de months hence will not find us practically a whit strong- damb niggers all in africa for we cant whip the south as long as the world stands our men or officers rather The Abolitionist New York Times is equall despond- is fighting for moner and power and office and ball of envelopes let me know take good care of your self and tyou have to fight to keep trom getting killed fight ike the devil writ soon and I will answer no more at

YANKEE LADIES QUARLLING OVER PRIZES AT A HORSE All these things combined give us reason to hope that | FAIR .- The prominent competitors in equestriaism at the light of reason and humanity is dawning again in the late horse fair, at Chicago, were Mrs. Fasset, Miss America after a long observation. It is not that Gen. Morgan and Mrs. Lockwood. In awarding the preeral McClellan's army is unable to take the field, and that | miums, the judges gave the blue ribbon (first premium) the m n of whom it is composed are quarrelling, plund- to Miss Morgan; the red ribbon (second premium) to ering and deserting in presence of a victorious enemy, Mrs. Lockwood, and the white ribbon (third premium) but it is that men dare to speak out, and tell us that all to Mrs. Fasset. The favorites of each lady became exthis is going on, and that there is little hope of its cited, and the winner of the first premium was hissed, amendment. Evidently the reaction from the trenzy of while Mrs. Lockwood, the winner of the second prethe past eighteen months has begun, and we may cher- mium, in her rage, tore the red ribbon from her arm, and her cavalier performed the same deed for the ribbon on the head of her horse. Thereupon the officers of the society concluded to withhold the premium, two hun-The following order has been issued by Gen. Bragg | dred and fifty dollars, from the enraged lady. The next day Mrs. Lockwood cooled down and apologiz d for her esty indignation, laid the blame on her cavalier, and the committee paid her the premium she the day previous refused.

> From the New York World. Order Respecting the Observance of the Enblish. The following General Order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath day in the Army and EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16th, 1862, The President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, desires and enjoins the orde y observance of the abbath by the offi ers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the pre-scribed weekly rest; the sacred rights of Carls ian soldiers and sailors; a becoming deference to the best sentiment of Men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country without aban oning themse was to vice and immorality." The first General Order issued by the Father The Senate of Georgia has passed an act to put to of his country, after the Declaration of Indepondence, in death every citizen of the United States found within | die+t s the spirit in which our institutions were munded